

World Brief

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Officers executed in Iran

March 14 (R) - An army general and four more officers were executed today, taking to 48 the number of officers executed since the Islamic revolution. The general, Gen. Akbar Ghalibaf, commander of the army in the south-western garrison town of Dezful, was executed by firing squad since the Islamic revolution. The general, Gen. Akbar Ghalibaf, commander of the army in the south-western garrison town of Dezful, was executed by firing squad since the Islamic revolution.

Indour blames bad weather die in Alia crash



The jet hit tail first before crashing into a field, breaking in two and rupturing a petrol tank which burst into flames.

March 13 (R) - Jordanian Prime Minister Ghandour today blamed bad weather for the crash of a Boeing 727 which killed 27 people. The aircraft, carrying 49 passengers and 10 crew members, was en route from Amman to Baghdad. It crashed into a field near the town of Alia, about 100 miles from Amman, shortly after take-off.

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AMMAN, THURSDAY MARCH 15, 1979 — RABIE TAN 16, 1399

Hussein receives Carter message

AMMAN, March 14 (Agencies) - His Majesty King Hussein today received a message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter "dealing with recent developments (in the Middle East) and the American stand regarding these developments," the Jordan News Agency (JNA) reported. President Carter also wrote to Gulf leaders about his peace mission to Israel and Egypt. It was officially stated in Bahrain today. The letters were delivered by American diplomatic envoys in Kuwait and Bahrain to the rulers of the two Gulf states. The official Gulf News Agency said the Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa also received a letter from the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Yasser Arafat relating to President Carter's Middle East visit.

The contents of the messages were disclosed, but both Kuwait and the PLO have opposed Egypt's peace moves, which are expected to culminate in a treaty with Israel.

King, cabinet discuss Egypt-Israel treaty

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA) - His Majesty King Hussein presided over a cabinet meeting here today to review developments in the Middle East region following the announcement that Egypt and Israel will soon be signing a bilateral peace treaty, and to review the far-reaching effects on developments in the area.

At the outset of the session, the King outlined the size and nature of challenges with which the Arab nation will be faced after the signing of the treaty. He said there were new responsibilities to be shouldered in the light of the new political situation and the dangerous path it will lead to.

The King stressed the need for building up Arab self-strength and maintaining Arab solidarity so as to preserve the Arab nation's rights and secure its defence.

On the domestic front, the King called for increased vigilance, national unity and cohesion. He also warned against passionate or rash acts which would consume Arab strength in vain.

Reiterating Jordan's adherence to the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference, the King reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to its Middle East policy which calls for achieving a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement in which all concerned parties must take part.

He called for a full Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem and all other occupied Arab territories and the safeguarding of Palestinian rights, including the right to self-determination.

The two-hour session was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid.

Sadat to fly to U.S. next week to sign peace treaty

CAIRO, March 14 (Agencies) - President Anwar Sadat will fly to Washington on March 22 or 23 to sign the proposed Egyptian-Israeli Peace treaty, Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said today.

Dr. Khalil told Reuters: "I don't anticipate any problems, especially after the Israeli cabinet's acceptance of the treaty draft today."

The premier said that "if there are no problems and things go normally, Mr. Sadat and myself will fly to Washington to sign the treaty either (next) Thursday or Friday."

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said the signing could take place as early as next week.

Dr. Khalil said the Egyptian cabinet would meet tomorrow to study the draft treaty.

The parliamentary committee of the ruling National Democratic Party would meet on Saturday, chaired by President Sadat, to study the draft, he said.

"When the cabinet and the party committee accept the draft we will be ready to sign the treaty," he said.

Dr. Khalil denied an earlier report by the official Middle East News Agency that the Israeli interim withdrawal from Sinai would be completed in three months.

He said that, according to the agreed draft, the interim withdrawal would be completed in nine months, after which Egypt and Israel would exchange ambassadors.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Burros Ghali said earlier the United States had agreed to participate directly in the negotiations between Egypt and Israel on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza areas.

He said the negotiations would start one month after the signature of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The official Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted a foreign ministry source as saying Egypt, Israel, the U.S. and representatives of the Palestinian people would participate in these negotiations.

The Camp David accords signed last year did not mention the U.S. as a participant and Dr. Ghali's announcement indicated that the U.S. participation was part of the new compromise reached by President Carter during his just-concluded peace mission to Egypt and Israel.

A foreign ministry source quoted by MENA said the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip was mentioned in the preamble of the proposed peace treaty.

The negotiations on the Palestinian issue would start a month after signature of the treaty and last no longer than a year, MENA said.

Elections in both the West Bank and Gaza would then be held and self-rule would be established, MENA reported.

It said that one month after the establishment of Palestinian authority, the Israeli military rule would be terminated and the Israeli troops would withdraw to specific locations along the border.

Egypt and Israel would exchange ambassadors immediately after the first interim Israeli withdrawal from Sinai to a line beginning at Al Arish, on the northern coast of Sinai, and extending to Ras Mohammed in the south, MENA said.

Meanwhile, Egypt today launched a diplomatic offensive to explain to friendly Arab countries that its proposed peace treaty with Israel was only one part of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Foreign ministry officials said.

Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak flew to Khartoum today and gave Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri a message from President Anwar Sadat. MENA reported from Khartoum.

(Continued on page 2)

Israeli cabinet accepts Carter's peace formula

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 14 (Agencies) - The Israeli cabinet today approved two key proposals in a decision which cleared the way for a peace treaty with Egypt.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin told reporters after a cabinet meeting: "A few minutes ago I telephoned the President of the United States, Mr. Jimmy Carter, to say that the two last outstanding issues had been resolved by a positive decision of the Israeli cabinet."

He was referring to the commitment proposals put to him yesterday by President Carter and subsequently approved by President Anwar Sadat.

The cabinet vote was 15 in favour, none against with one minister abstaining.

Mr. Begin gave no other details but informed sources said the first of the proposals concerned the supply of oil from the Sinai fields which Israel would evacuate under a peace treaty.

The second proposal, dealt with the stages of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the timing of an exchange of ambassadors.

Later, it was announced that Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and two government officials would fly to Washington tomorrow to discuss bilateral matters in the proposed peace agreements.

A government spokesman said the two officials were Foreign Ministry Legal Adviser Meir Rosenzweig, who took part in the peace negotiation, and Amram Sivan, Director-General of the

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Sadat runs into Arab rejection

BEIRUT, March 14 (Agencies) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat ran into fresh Arab denunciation and Palestinian rejection of his peace moves today following his acceptance of U.S. terms for a treaty with Israel.

Syrian and Jordanian (see Arab Press Commentary on page 2) newspapers condemned the U.S. settlement terms, accusing President Sadat of making humiliating concessions.

In Syria, the state-controlled Damascus Radio said: "President Sadat has given also concessions demanded by Israel and the United States and has officially and publicly agreed to enter an alliance hostile to his nation and the Egyptian people as a whole."

The government daily newspaper Tishrin said: "The head of the Egyptian regime, a traitor, has totally conceded to the enemy and cut thin threads that form the link with The Arabs."

The daily newspaper Al Baath, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, echoing a call yesterday by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, urged sanctions against Egypt if President Sadat signed the treaty.

Majid Abu Sharar, a leading member of the PLO, said it was still uncertain whether a peace treaty would be signed because Israel might demand further concessions.

Even if a treaty was signed, Abu Sharar told reporters, implementation of the details would be difficult "because Sadat is very weak."

He warned the U.S. against taking over Israeli air force installations in Sinai, saying this would introduce new and greater superpower rivalry in the Middle East.

Abu Sharar said an Egyptian-Israeli peace would force Arab states to confront a new question: "Who is with Israel and who is against it? There will be no third choice."

A spokesman for George Habash's hardline PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) said peace between Egypt and Israel would not solve Arab differences over the settlement moves.

Accusing President Sadat of "haggling away the rights of the Palestinians," the spokesman said moderate Arab states would now swing behind those who rejected the peace moves.

The PFLP spokesman said the

most important task facing the Palestinians was to unite and support Palestinians in occupied territories in resisting the peace moves of Egypt and Israel.

Abu Sharar said Faiah's view was that "Egypt, Israel and the U.S. will not find any Palestinians to talk to."

He said the U.S. embassy in Israel had recently tried to make contact with Palestinians in occupied territories to set up a meeting with U.S. Presidential Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. "But the Americans were told if you want to talk to Palestinians, contact the PLO."

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Demos continue throughout W. Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 14 (Agencies) - Demonstrations continued throughout the occupied West Bank of Jordan for the fifth day running today, in protest against Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In occupied Jerusalem, Israeli police fired shots in the air outside the old walled city area today to disperse Arab demonstrators.

At a school in the occupied Arab sector of Jerusalem, troops burst in and arrested 14 pupils, according to an Israeli Radio report. Occupation authorities had no comment to make.

Outside the Palestinian refugee camp of Kalandia on the road to Occupied Jerusalem, youngsters burnt a car. Military authorities closed two schools in the old walled city of Jerusalem after demonstrating students hurled stones at police and soldiers.

In Hebron, police used force to disperse students demonstrating through the length of the town.

The students called on merchants to close their shops and hurled stones at Israeli occupation forces.

The West Bank towns of Ramallah and nearby Al Birah were at a virtual standstill today as shops and schools again closed in protest against the arrest of students during a violent demonstration against President Carter's peace mission to the Middle East.

The only people in the empty streets were young people burning tyres as road blocks and hurling stones at passing Israeli military vehicles.

Teachers in all schools in the two towns resigned collectively yesterday because of what they called "insulting behaviour" to teachers by Israeli soldiers while arresting the students.

Mayors of towns on the occupied West Bank arranged to declare a day of mourning on the day a peace treaty is signed.

The agreement on a treaty was denounced by moderate as well as hardline leaders of West Bank Arabs.

Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, a noted hardliner, told Reuters: "This agreement is just a piece of paper and does not obligate other Arab nations."

Mayor Fahd Kawasme of Hebron said: "This treaty does not affect us because it cannot fulfil the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This is a separate agreement and not an overall solution."

Mayor Bassam Al Shaqa of Nablus, another hardliner declared: "don't expect any fruits from this agreement because it ignores Palestinian people. I believe this agreement will lead to no difficulties."

Elias Freij, moderate mayor of Bethlehem, stated: "Imagine peace between Israel and Egypt while we remain on the West Bank."

The U.S. had made no attempt to do this, he said.

Abu Sharar also indicated that the PLO was hoping for major support from Iran's revolutionaries on combating the developments. Baghdad, Al Thawra, Iraq's ruling Baath party newspaper today called for implementing the Baghdad summit resolutions providing for sanctions against Egypt and moving the Arab League headquarters from Cairo should an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty be concluded.

The summit was held in the Iraqi capital last year to condemn the U.S. had made no attempt to do this, he said.

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In Red Cross-organised drama at Geneva airport Israel, PLO exchange prisoners

GENEVA, March 14 (R) - Israel today released 76 Palestinians to secure freedom for one of its soldiers in an unprecedented Red Cross prisoner exchange at Geneva's Cointrin airport.

Private Abraham Amram, 34, captured by Palestinian commandos last April 5 in South Lebanon, flew home to Tel Aviv aboard a charter aircraft which had brought 66 of the Palestinians to Geneva following their release from Israeli jails.

But he had in wait four hours while the Palestinians including civilians and six women, were transferred by bus to a Bulgarian airliner which flew Amram from captivity in Damascus.

The military-style operation was carried out with security checks at each stage before the plane took off with them for Tripoli, in the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Ten other Arab detainees were

also freed today by Israeli authorities as part of the deal. But, they remained in Israeli-occupied Arab territory and did not travel to Geneva, a spokesman for the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC), which organised the exchange, said.

ICRC spokesman Alain Modoux told reporters the reason for the strict security was "a climate of unbelievable suspicion and distrust" on both sides.

It took the Geneva-based ICRC, an all-Swiss neutral humanitarian body, several months to set up the exchange in negotiations with the Israeli authorities and a Palestine commando organisation, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

One Red Cross official accompanied Amram on the flight from Damascus aboard a Bulgarian Balkan Airline Tupolev 154.

Three more Red Cross men travelled with the Palestinians from Tel Aviv on a Boeing 707 on charter from Israel Aircraft Industries.

The ICRC's chief representative in the Middle East, Jean Hoelliger, accompanied by three aides, supervised the exchange on the ground.

Commercial traffic at the airport was normal with planes taking off and landing on schedule, and travellers unaware of the drama being played out on the tarmac.

Mr. Modoux said it was the first time the ICRC had acted as an intermediary between the Israeli authorities and the PFLP-GC, and the first time the Red Cross had organised an Arab-Israeli prisoner exchange outside the Middle East.

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JORDAN TIMES

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Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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What now?

THE NOW apparently inevitable prospect of a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty being signed sometime next week faces the great Arab nation with a cruel dilemma. It is not enough that we must now heighten our preparedness against provocations which the Israelis—freed from the need to man and maintain a front-line against Egypt and cosseted by American military and economic protection—will now feel obliged to mount against their Arab neighbours and their Arab subjects. On top of this, we must determine what measures to take against an Egypt which has chosen to remove itself from the forefront of the Arab struggle for justice and place itself at the mercies of a phoney "peace" plan that will not even satisfy its own people's fervent yearning for peace with honour.

The Baghdad summit last year, which is the basis for the reinvigorated consensus from which the Arabs now confront the most serious threat to their national existence in 30 years, spelled out the need to enact sanctions against Egypt if it signed a bilateral treaty. This is not to be done out of vengeance against President Sadat, although many in the Arab World feel he has badly let them down, if not actually betrayed them. Nor is it done out of any animus against the great Egyptian people, who are and have always been in so many ways the physical and intellectual engine of Arab aspirations. It is certainly not done out of any desire to create the very atmosphere of division and mutual recrimination which the enemies of the Arabs are now so busy trying to foment across the length and breadth of the Arab Nation.

Indeed, as the Arab family looks today at its wayward brother, it does so more in sorrow than in anger—despite the understandable flights of rhetoric which Camp David and its aftermath have inspired. There is no one in the family who would really choose to ostracise its biggest member in this way.

But the need for some sort of sanctions exists on two levels: on the one hand, to face the harsh reality of an Arab country openly treating and dealing and trading with an Israel which continues to occupy and subjugate Arab lands and Arab peoples; on the other hand, to force President Sadat to decide where his interests really lie, and from where he really thinks he can obtain the support and help and goodwill that he will need if he actually wants to rebuild Egypt into a mighty nation standing on its own to offer true peace and prosperity to its people.

If our choice is hard, perhaps his is even harder. But choose we, and he, must.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

COMMENTING ON THE AGREEMENT reached between Israel and Egypt, AL RA'I Wednesday criticises the attitude of President Sadat who, it says, conceded everything in order to become a "disarmed policeman" whose function is to protect Zionism in the Middle East.

By concluding such a deal, the paper continues, Sadat is nurturing illusions that history will perpetuate his name. In fact he has turned a deaf ear to Arab aspirations and Arab conscience which rejects bartering parts of the homeland.

It is now the responsibility of the Baghdad summit partners to deal with the new reality created by the separate peace agreement, Al Ra'i says.

The Arabs should stick together in order to readjust the disturbed balance of power following the setting-up of the tripartite U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian coalition which concocted this deal under the guise of peace, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR says that by placing all his eggs in the American and Israeli baskets, President Sadat has turned his back on the Arab nation.

The present attitude of Egypt, the paper continues, is a catastrophe for the Arabs.

It is incumbent upon them to reorganise their ranks and to deal with the new facts, the paper says. The Arabs, who formulated a joint position at the Baghdad summit, are now called upon to translate this position into action, taking into consideration the requirements of the eastern front, and the burdens which countries along that front will have to shoulder, the paper concludes.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit on "80 Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

Jordan's first two labour attaches leave for Kuwait, UAE

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA)—Jordan's first two labour attaches, Mahmoud Tal and Saleb Tarawneh, left here today to take up their posts at the Jordanian embassies in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates respectively. They are to organise the exchange of labour between Jordan and the two countries.

Next year the Ministry of Labour will appoint three labour attaches at Jordan's embassies in Saudi Arabia, Libya and West Germany, a Ministry official said. There is a great number of Jordanians working in these countries and at present nearly 80,000 Jordanian men and women work in Kuwait, the official added.

Crown Prince Hassan explains

Israel's contradiction: colonisation v. 'peace'

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article, by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, was published in yesterday's editions of The Guardian (London), and is being published simultaneously today in Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (West Germany). It is a realistic and factual appraisal of the very real dangers to which the proposed Egyptian-Israeli treaty subjects the inhabitants of this region, particularly in the light of Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.



Jordan's reluctance to join the peace efforts following Camp David is based not only on her conviction that the peace settlement should be comprehensive and should embrace all aspects of the conflict, but also on a careful analysis of Israel's motives and practices in the occupied territories, which Jordan does not find conducive to a just and durable peace.

A few days ago, Jordan initiated action in the Security Council so that necessary attention is paid and adequate action is taken by the United Nations in this respect. At the time of writing, the Security Council is discussing the question of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, with particular reference to Israeli motives underlying her action in this regard, and the significance of some West Bank resources to Israel, which play an important role in Israel's calculations as far as the peace efforts are concerned. It should be noted that any settlements established during a military occupation are in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Persons in Times of War. The United States Government fully supports this position, and has so declared publicly on several occasions. In defiance of international law and practice, and disregarding unanimous world opinion, Israel has continued to establish more such settlements. She has continued to pursue her policy in this regard even during the time she was

actively engaged in the so-called peace negotiations.

There are 77 Israeli settlements on the West Bank, with a budgeted plan for future expansion in 1979. In particular, Israel has been concentrating satellite housing estates in and around East Jerusalem, sheltering some 76,000 persons. In the West Bank, of its total area of 550,000 hectares, some 148,866 hectares, or 27.1 per cent of the total area, have been confiscated by the Israeli authorities. The total area of settlements is estimated, at present, to be 34,748 hectares. Likewise, the total population of the West Bank is estimated to be 673,000. Already in 1978, there were 90,147 Israeli settlers. In other words, Israeli settlers already constitute 13.4 per cent of the total population of the West Bank.

In seizing the Security Council, Jordan has sought to have the international community halt the Israeli practice of establishing these settlements which add seriously to the existing impediments to peace, and to invite a United Nations fact-finding mission to go to the area. What is significant in the Israeli policy is not only the establishment of these settlements as an impediment to peace, but also a whole gamut of administrative and related measures intended to diminish the influence of the Arab majority transforming it into malleable Bantustan communities dependent on Israel.

Ever since the occupation, Israel has set out to reap what economic benefits it can from the resources of the West Bank. According to available 1977 figures, Israel took about 62 per cent of the West Bank's exports and provided 90 per cent of its imports, while the East Bank provided a market for 37 per cent of the West Bank exports and only 2 per cent of its imports. Israel imposes high customs duties on East Bank exports to the West Bank, thus strengthening the link between the economies of the West Bank and Israel.

The West Bank trade deficit with Israel is financed by its surplus with Jordan, and from the remittances of West Bank workers abroad. The West Bank, under the present circumstances, offers Israeli industries an almost completely protected market which results in the West Bankers paying higher prices for Israeli goods. Similarly, these external trade conditions inhibit the development of an indigenous industrial base on the West Bank due to the protection which Israeli industry enjoys. Thus, in short, the West Bank offers Israel a captive market totally dependent on developments in Israel and incapable of standing on its own feet. With restrictive and sometimes oppressive conditions under occupation, job opportunities on the West Bank itself are on the decline.

Forced to earn a living, West Bankers tempted to seek employment in Israel, taking advantage of about 60,000 West workers, a cheap source of labour, forming 5 per cent of the Israeli labour force. Most confiscated land set aside for Israeli settlements has been good agricultural land on the West Bank. For instance, 80 per cent of agricultural land in the West Bank of the Jordan Valley has been confiscated for alleged military purposes; resources are being syphoned off to supply settlements with their water needs, while pi of existing artesian wells by Arabs has been related and no new wells are allowed to be drilled without prior permission. Almost all requests have been "pending" while Israel has drilled 27 new artesian wells on the West Bank to meet water needs of its settlements. The result has been that adjacent Arab wells depleted, and drying up in several cases.

The conditions of hardship for Palestine the West Bank, created by the Israeli authorities with the intention of changing demographic picture, dramatised by continuing tragedy in Jerusalem, have internal haemorrhage of the occupied territories. Apart from continued West Bankers since 1967, Bank have forced last year persons to cross to the East Bank, increasing settlement of the West Bank. Israelis, one wonders what would be the event of the proposed bilateral peace.

Such further exodus would further ranks of the hundreds of thousands of refugees embodying the contradiction of presents of claiming to fear radicalism creating and exporting that very radicalism that it claims to fear. There is a fundamental conceptual difference between onomony on the West Bank established status quo, and the application of United resolutions 242 and 338. The Camp accords and the proposed peace treaty, bailed the major changes in the occupied territories, nor, it appears, will the ensuing redress the facts created by the occupation.

The purported "autonomy" envisaged Camp David process subjects the territories to an obvious separation of the people, their rights and political future, land and its resources, which can only represent the vitality of the West Bank.

The incontrovertible fact today is that of the area is littered with doubts and the future and stability of the Middle East.

(Continued from page 1)

Israeli Cabinet

Finance Ministry.

"The matters will concern military and economic questions, as well as some political questions," the spokesman added.

Mr. Carter's success was greeted with general approval by the Israeli press and public, although hardliners objected to giving up Sinai as the price of peace.

Officials said the cabinet would hold other meetings, one next Sunday, on general aspects of the treaty itself.

One issue on which Mr. Begin has promised a cabinet debate is the scale of autonomy which will be offered to West Bank and Gaza Palestinians once the peace treaty is sealed.

Advance indications have been that the Israeli government is prepared to offer Palestinians only the mildest form of self-rule.

Some ministers are believed reluctant to make this explicit for fear of jeopardising the treaty negotiations.

One issue that appeared to have been settled in the course of Mr. Carter's mission was Egypt's demand for Gaza to be given self-rule ahead of the West Bank and for Egyptian liaison officers to be stationed in Gaza.

One radio report said ministers expressed satisfaction during the cabinet meeting that Egypt had dropped its demand for liaison officers. Against this, Israel is believed to have agreed to permit Gaza self-rule to proceed ahead of West Bank autonomy if this should be possible.

On the oil question, Israel was reported by informed sources earlier today to have dropped its insistence that Egypt should guarantee a long-term supply of Sinai oil.

The sources said this was balanced by a concession from Egypt to permit an exchange of ambassadors between the two countries 10 months after the signing of a peace treaty.

This was a month later than stipulated in the Camp David summit accords which laid the groundwork for the treaty.

Sadat

Mr. Mubarak then left unexpectedly for Saudi Arabia after a telephone conversation with King Khalid, the agency said.

Saudi Arabia, which strongly opposed the Camp David accords of September last year between Egypt and Israel, has had cool relations with Egypt since then.

The tour will also take Mr. Mubarak to Britain, France, West Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia

and Romania.

Dr. Ghali said that Mr. Mubarak's mission was "the beginning of a long campaign to overcome the emotional reaction that may be quite strong, but we hope that in a few months we may overcome them."

A senior foreign ministry source earlier welcomed news of the Israeli cabinet acceptance of fresh American proposals.

"We welcome the Israeli decision. The signing of the treaty seems certain and we may also assume that next May will witness the start of negotiations for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip," the source said.

"The negotiations on the au-

tonomy plan are going to be the most difficult part, but as we have overcome the past difficulties we shall also overcome the future ones," the source said.

Dr. Ghali told reporters that Egypt was still seeking military and civilian presence in Gaza and has proposed either consular presence or a liaison office.

Dr. Ghali said Egypt has agreed to sell oil purely on commercial bases and at world prices. There had been no Egyptian commitment on either the quantities of oil or the prices, as Israel had demanded, but there were American guarantees to ensure the continued supply of oil to Israel he said.

Earlier, foreign ministry

sources insisted that Egypt had made no concessions on basic principles, such as the linkage between the proposed treaty and the creation of autonomy rule, the priority of Egyptian Arab communities over the treaty and the need for a comprehensive peaceful settlement, which is specified in the preamble of the Camp David accords.

"Egypt has shown flexibility on modalities, but stood firm on principles," the sources said.

Alia crash

was also an American on board, two Japanese, one Saudi, one Egyptian, one Syrian, two Iraqis, two Australians, one Dutch, and two Romanians.

Alia will offer restitution to the families of those who died in the crash. "There is no question that the families of those killed will be aided by insurance. We are fully insured," Mr. Ghandour said.

Earlier today, His Majesty King

Hussein received port and Commander Sheikh Abdul Al-Suwaidi, who condolences of Sheikh Khalifa H. Thani, King, Huss Qatari, minister thanks, as well as Jordanians and the Qatari ruler action taken by his handle the emergency airport.

TIME
The World Newsmagazine
Read in this week's issue...

CARTER'S BOLD MISSION (Can he bring peace treaty to Israel and Egypt?)
IRAN STILL IN TURMOIL (Women oppose sub-servient role.)
RHODESIAN ELECTIONS (Fateful voting coming up.)
CHINA PULLS BACK FROM VIETNAM.

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A way to transfer technology

By Anthony Tucker

LONDON -- Jean Gimpel does not believe that he can save the industrialised world -- but he believes fervently that buried in the history of the western industrialised cultures lie the technologies on which the salvation of the non industrialised world must eventually rest.

Director of a London based informal group of technical experts working with the non-profitmaking Acton Society Trust, he declares with sharp Gallic confidence and in rapid English: "We are not one industrial revolution ahead of the developing world, but two."

"We forget that long before the historical phase that began in 18th century England, and which we call the 'industrial revolution', there was a crucial medieval industrial revolution that produced great industrial machines throughout Europe and elsewhere

in the world.

"Maybe the mechanical principles involved look simple to us but we have centuries of technological education ingrained into our culture. To the people in the millions of villages over much of the developing world at whom we must direct our help, not only is this simple technology unknown but it is beyond their immediate understanding," he says.

"That is why we must use models, working models, superbly made models that explain through their actions exactly how machines work and how they can be made from materials that are available and understood -- like timber -- and driven by natural sources of energy, such as water, or the wind or a team of oxen."

Jean Gimpel is one of the Gimpel family whose father was an eminent art dealer and whose grandfather, also an art dealer, was a personal friend of Monet and many other Impres-

sionist artists of Paris before the turn of the century.

His ideas are now backed by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London and by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) whose headquarters are in Nairobi, and he is careful to explain that the notion of gathering information on medieval technologies and embodying it in educational models was not wholly his own.

In the spring of 1977, after a seminar he had initiated in Los Angeles at which historians had discussed and analysed the measures earlier civilisations had taken to arrest their declines, Jean Gimpel visited New York to meet Dr. K. Standke, Director of the United Nations Office of Science and Technology.

Dr. Standke was immensely interested in Gimpel's book "The Medieval Machine" which had been acclaimed by the New York critics a few months earlier. "He

saw in its contents the possibility of great help for the Third World," says Gimpel.

This idea was expounded and developed by Dr. Standke and by one of his colleagues in New York, the Ethiopian scientist Dr. Akilu Lemma, known internationally for his work on ways of controlling the endemic disease known as bilharzia.

Jean Gimpel acknowledges that it was in these conversations that the direction and purpose of his life was changed. He saw with sudden clarity the fundamental barriers to technological transfer, the missing generations of technicians of technico-cultural understanding in the developing world and the great educational possibilities which might lie in making working models of basic machines.

Dr. Lemma argues that technological transfer must take place on two levels -- one involving the current technology of

industrial societies and another aimed at the relatively undeveloped village.

"It is not just a matter of presenting relatively simple people with technologies they can understand and master," says Gimpel. "It is also a question of applying modern understanding of machines to ancient principles so that when medieval technology is transferred to peoples who have never possessed it, its efficiency is as high as modern science and technology can make it."

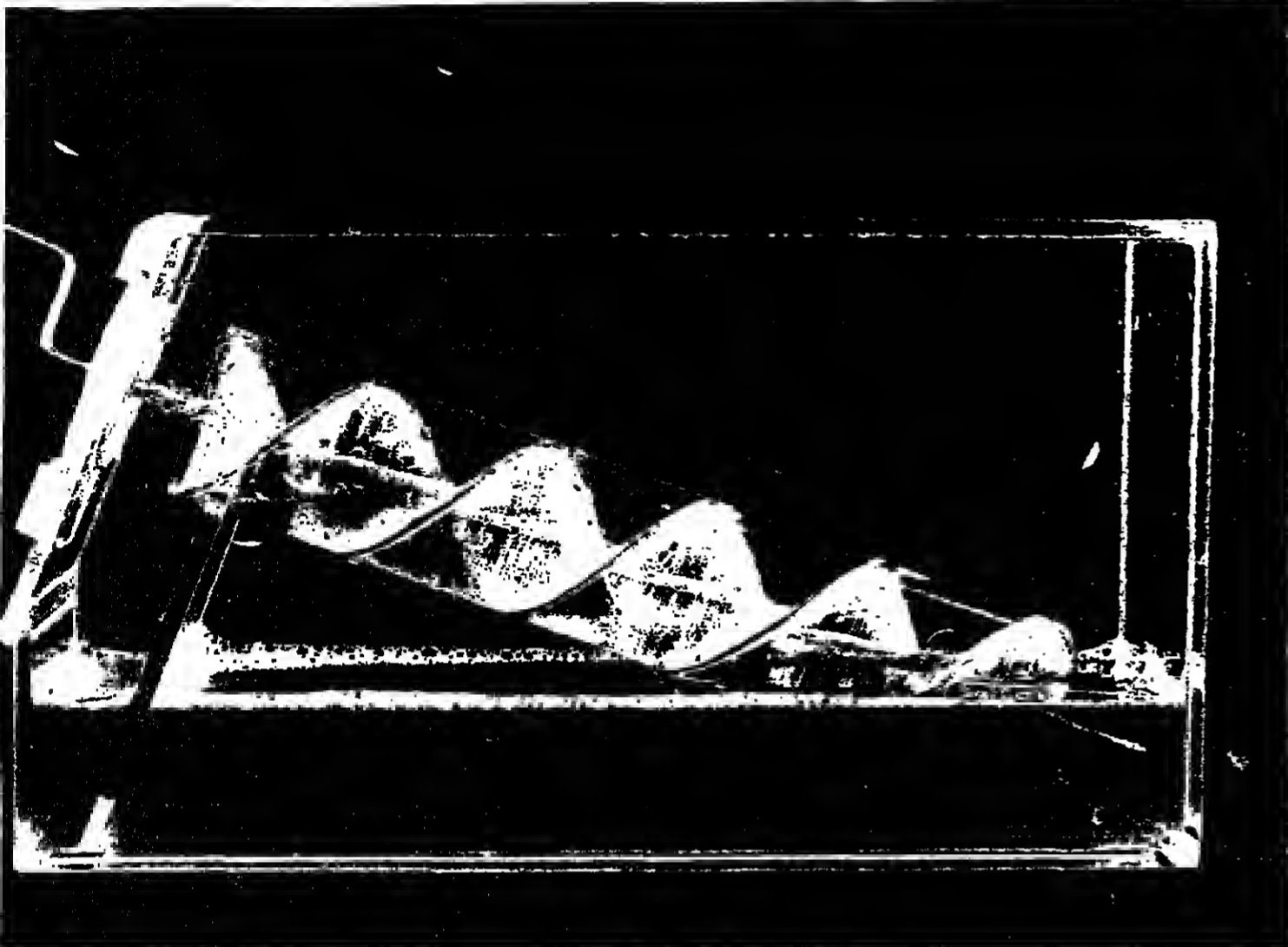
The need to upgrade the design of machines -- for example, making paddle wheels or turbine blades more efficient either structurally or hydrodynamically -- also arises, because in many developing countries old techniques and traditional technologies are often looked down upon by artisans who are already adopting Western values.

Yet the future improved living standards of the villages may depend vitally on those same artisans not only grasping the immediate importance of indigenous skills and techniques but also using these creatively to interpret and adapt medieval technology to local needs and capabilities.

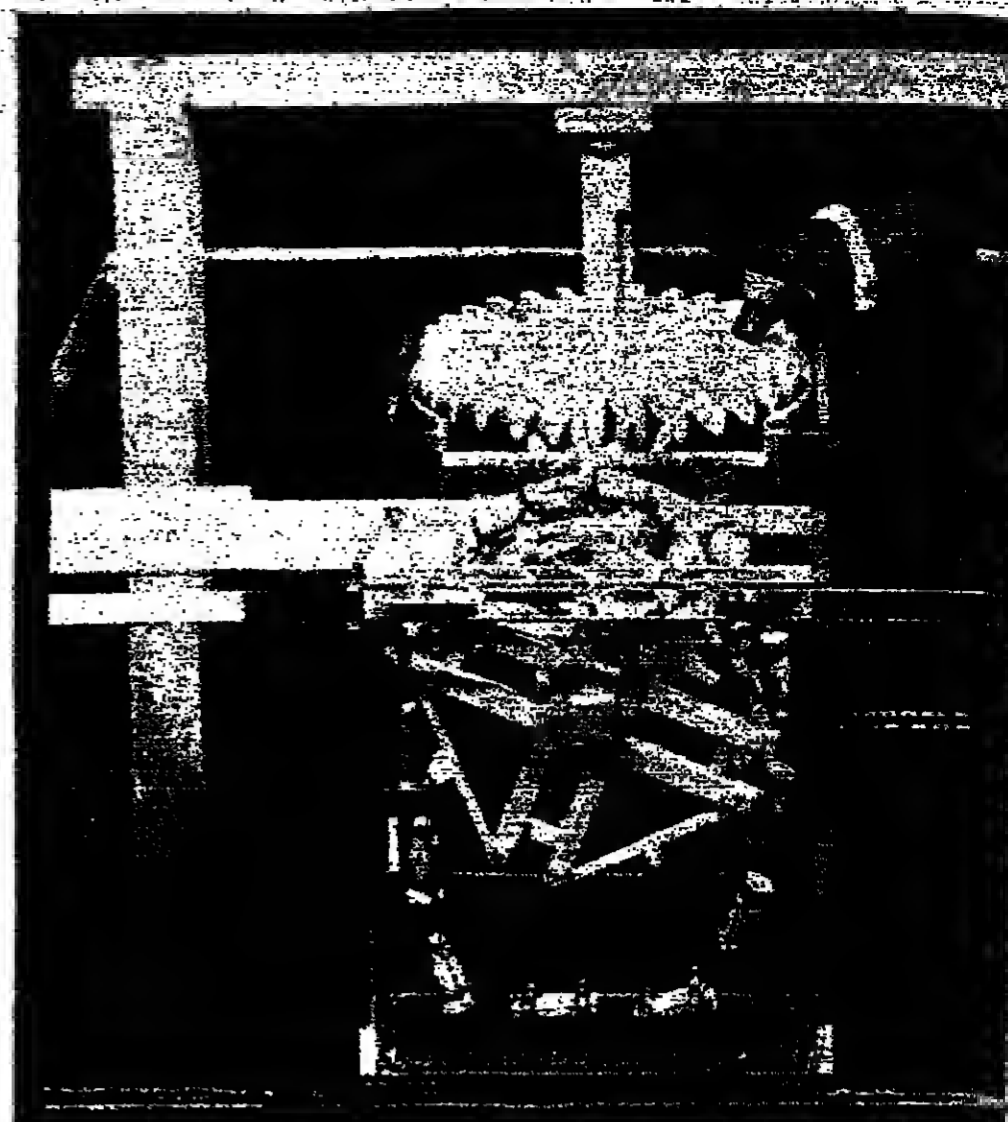
So what is he offering the world? He is offering the camshaft, the rocker, the screw, the principles of wooden gear wheels, of pulleys and levers, the under-shot water wheel, the over-shot wheel, the turbine principle used in medieval mills in central Europe, the tethered barge mill, the notions of long shafts and belt drives, and of vertical axis wind machines and simple generators.

And he is offering these in the form of models of traditional systems, some of which may already be known if not fully understood, by the craftsmen whose skills may eventually put them to work in the remote and hungry villages of the developing world.

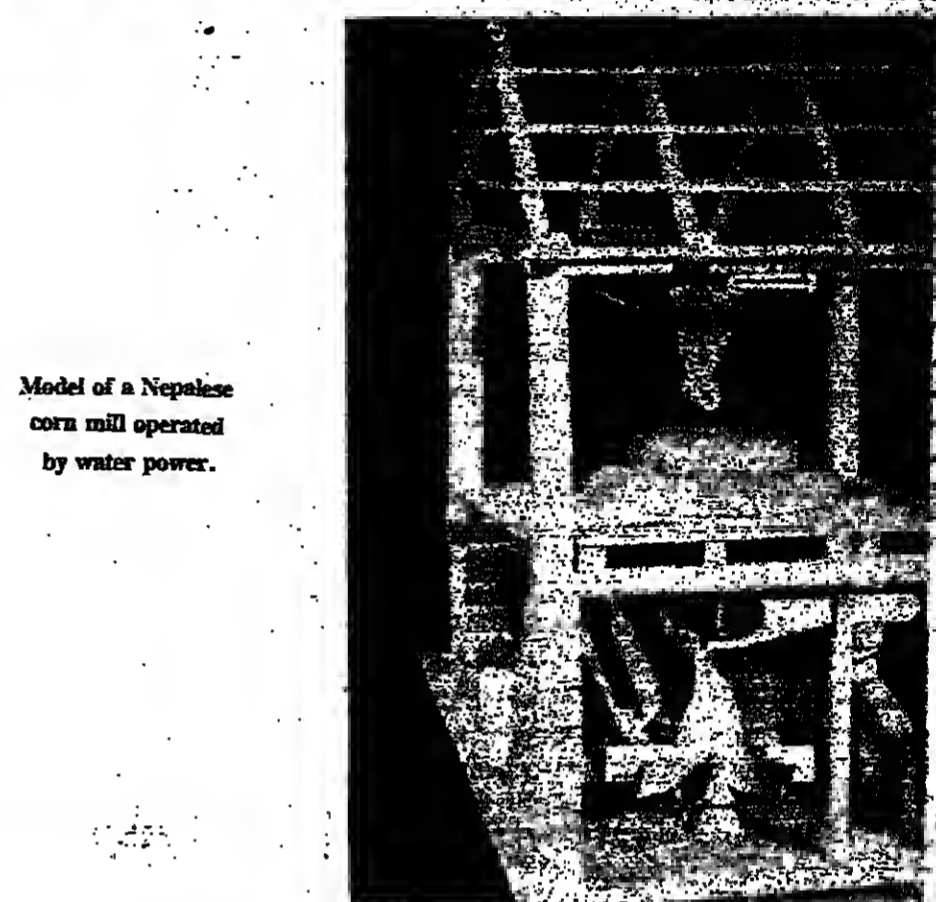
What is more, and perhaps more important, Gimpel knows that this is just a beginning. UNEP has ordered 50 sets of models for distribution in experimental training programmes -- a demand which will be difficult to meet because he is an ideas man, not a manufacturer. Eventually others must take over the whole process of model building and the production of educational material.



Model of an Archimedes screw -- the principle used to devise an irrigation system for developing countries.



The Saqiya system, shown here in model form, is an animal operated device for drawing water.



Model of a Nepalese corn mill operated by water power.

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FOR THURSDAY, MAR. 15, 1979

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Mar. 21 to Apr. 19: You are now able to get the pieces for a new plan you have in mind. Civic duty you added prestige.

Apr. 20 to May 20: At this time you can completely what your responsibilities are and how change them. Show that you are sensible.

May 21 to June 21: Once you handle career and manage creative activities you enjoy. Continue brighter side of life.

JULY 22 to July 21: Take steps to a higher-up. Putting your business affairs on a basis is wise now.

Aug. 22 to Aug. 31: Shifting down with allies and how to expand in mutual activities is wise. Where your reputation is concerned.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 22: Delve into financial affairs and add appreciably to present abundance at others you have wisdom.

Sept. 23 to Oct. 22: Spend as much time as you company of good friends and express happiness one who has an eye on your assets.

Oct. 23 to Nov. 21: Get together with one and you can accomplish much today. The data readily available to you.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 21: A good day to be this once you have completed important work. Ambitions and what you intend to do.

Dec. 22 to Jan. 20: Delve into career in the day and get excellent results. Take a new attitude where money is concerned.

Jan. 21 to Feb. 19: Contact a newcomer assist you in getting ahead in your line of work. Avoid a tendency to downgrade yourself.

Feb. 20 to Mar. 20: Make those plans with to expand in right direction and be happier be sure to keep promises you've made.

REN BRIDGE

SH. GOREN
AR SHARIF
Chicago Tribune

Moerale. North

310

5

19542

EAST

884

36

10976

3876

2

32

J

3

South West

2 NT Pass

4 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Seven of

are usually

players. It is

likely to fear the

search for

protect against

valued the trick

responsibility of his hand

his partner opening

with two no

used the Gerber

to check on aces

found out that his

four aces, he bid

no trump, rather

to protect his

face holdings

reluctant to lead

of his queens

slam, so he opted

To make sure

trump would not

be situation, he

selected his second-best

spade rather than the normal

fourth-best. East wisely

refrained from covering and

dummy's ten won the trick.

Declarer cashed the ace of

clubs and West discarded a

diamond. This was most

unwelcome news, for while

declarer could pick up the

club suit by finessing the ten,

he had no sure re-entry to

dummy. His only hope was to

find a defender with a

doubleton king of spades. So

declarer finessed the ten of

spades, cashed the king, and

then cashed the ace of

spades. When the king did

not drop, declarer had no

way of coming to twelve

tricks. With the help of an

end play he scraped together

two spades, two hearts, three

diamonds and three clubs for

down two.

Had declarer realized the

possibility of a 4-0 club division,

he could have guarded

against it. He needs only two

tricks in spades, as long as he

takes six club tricks. And he

can guarantee those club

tricks, providing he keeps an

entry to the table to over-

come any evil club distribu-

tion.

Observe the difference if

declarer wins the ace of

spades at trick one. Now a

club to the ace reveals the

distribution, and declarer can

finesse the ten of clubs and

clear the king. Then all he

has to do is force an entry to

dummy by leading a spade to

the queen-jack, and the con-

tract comes home in grand

style.

Students from afar



STUTTGART—A wide range of youth exchange programmes exist to foster international understanding in Europe, but an organisation in Stuttgart, West Germany has gone further afield to invite 56 boys and girls from a school in Lima, Peru, to spend three months with a German family. They all learn German as their first foreign language and are here seen in the snowbound Black Forest where they attended a one-week course to acclimatise themselves to life in Germany. The scheme has been run since 1977. (11a) photo

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Hene Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEENI

DEEGH

HARSH

GRYPIN



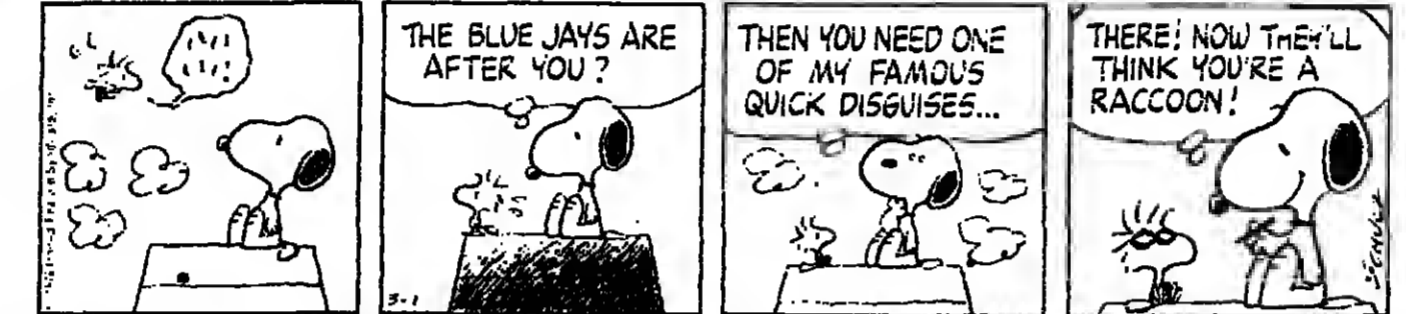
IT QUICKLY GETS YOU INTO TROUBLE WHEN DRIVING YOUR CAR.

Now arrange the jumbled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOUSE PANIC SLOGAN PACKET
Answer: Brings a couple face to face—A KISS

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff

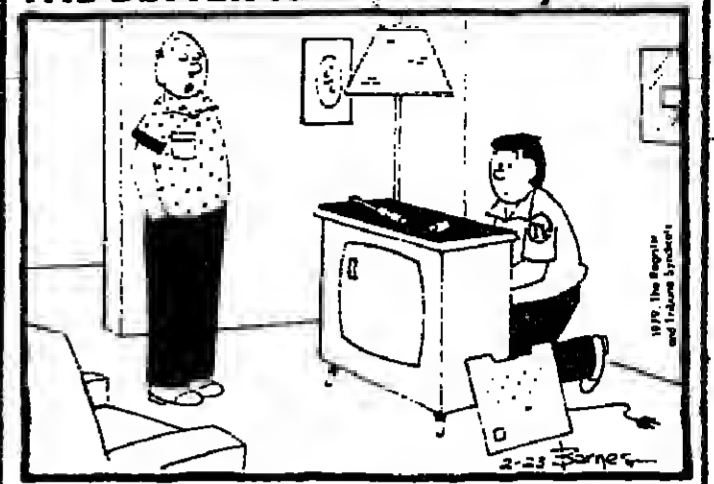


Flintstones



THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes

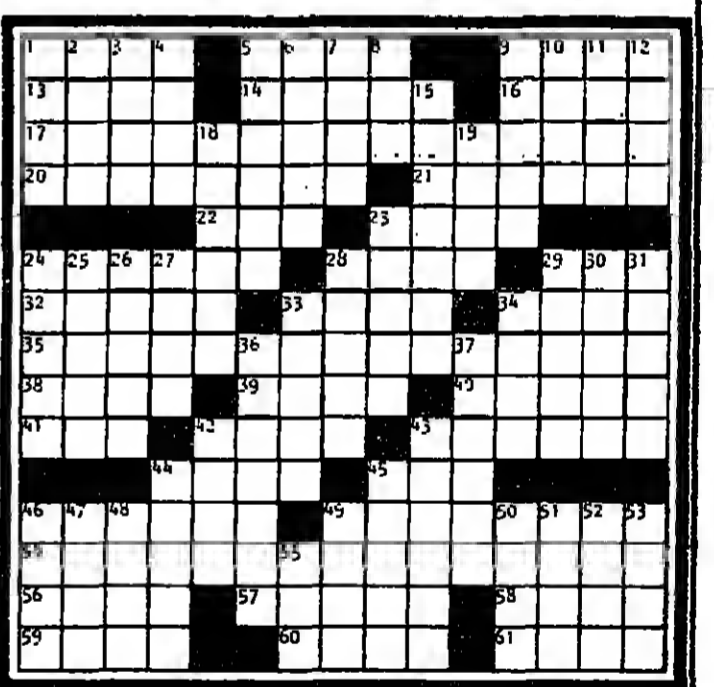


"Can I watch, or is there a charge for that, too?"

THE Daily Crossword

by Reginald L. Johnson

ACROSS	24 Obedience	45 Busy one	23 Bearnaise,
1 Unspectacular	28 Kind of light	46 Machine part	for one
5 Word of disquiet	29 Edible seed	49 Rectifies	24 Ana or Maria
9 Milkmaid's item	32 What's in - 7?	54 Absolutely	25 "For want of -"
13 Subj. fol-lower	33 Rural deity	57 Not a soul	26 Tutelary spirits
14 Campaign word	34 Yes - solutely!	58 Blind part	27 Carter and Lowell
16 Kirk the actress	35 With - (ab-solutely)	59 Tunisian rulers	28 Vehicles
17 Absolutely	38 Roadbed parts	60 Vessel with a spout	29 Constellation
20 What hunt-ing dogs do	39 One of five lakes	61 Jug handles	30 Battery terminal
21 Unwanted sounds	40 Wear away	1 Ravel holder	31 Musical sounds
22 Bee's fol-lower	41 Hm and Capone	2 Department in France	32 Savage
23 Let it stand	42 Gabor and LeGallienne	3 Religious group	33 Another in Mexico
	43 Gems	4 Repute	36 " - Sunday"
	44 Seth's brother	5 Rescue	37 Great ruler
		6 Vibrant	42 Black
		7 Head of France	43 Tennis player, at times
		8 Sch. subj.	44 Musketeer
		9 Braid	45 Dan or Pat
		10 Is not feeling well	46 Mop
		11 Elba or St. Helena	47 Flooding
		12 Songs	48 Barrister: abbr.
		15 Group	49 Gloat
		16 When a creed was born	50 Being: Lat.
		19 Coward	51 Soft drink
			52 Thing to shed
			53 Fast planes
			55 Lanore's creator



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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 4
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoons	7:00 News in French
6:00 Children's programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Little Prince	8:30 Comedy
7:30 Agricultural programme	9:10 Cabot Communications
8:30 News in Arabic	10:00 News in English
9:30 Arabic series	10:15 Movie of the week
10:15 Movie of the week	
11:00 News in Arabic	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News bulletin
7:01 Morning show	14:10 Music
7:30 News Bulletin	14:15 Music
7:40 Morning show	14:30 Spotlight on Antiquity
10:00 News Headlines	15:00 Current News
10:30 Happy Journey	16:00 Easy Listening
11:00 Sign off	16:30 Old favourites
12:00 Sign on and News headlines	17:00 Arabian nights
12:30 Radiotheque	17:30 Radiotheque
13:00 News Summary	18:00 News summary
16:30 Radiotheque	18:03 Album review
	19:00 News bulletin
	19:10 News Report
	19:30 Sign off

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 Network U.K.
04:00 Newsday	13:45 The Pleasure's Yours
04:30 Classical Record Review	14:30 New Fant at the Old School
05:45 Financial News; Reflections	15:00 Radio Newswatch
06:00 News; 24 Hours	15:15 Outlook
06:30 World Today	15:50 Racing
06:45 World Today	16:00 News; Commentary
06:50 Newsday	16:15 Country Music
06:50 Comedy Performance	16:45 World Today
07:00 News; 24 Hours	17:00 News; Play Choice
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:15 John Peel
07:45 Network U.K.	17:45 Sports Round up
08:00 News; Reflections	18:00 News; News about Britain
09:00 News; Press Review	18:15 Radio Newswatch
09:30 Financial News	18:30 Take it or leave it
09:40 Look Ahead	19:00 Outlook; News Summary
09:45 Musical Mystery Tour	19:30 Stock Market
10:15 Vaux of the Violin	19:45 Fostory and Music
10:30 My Music	20:00 News; 24 Hours
11:00 News; News about Britain	20:30 A Jolly Good Show
11:15 Nature Notebook	21:15 Under Newletter
11:30 Bottoms Market	21:30 In the Mountains
12:00 Radio Newswatch	21:30 Business Matters
12:15 Top Twenty	22:00 News; World Today
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:25 Financial News
13:00 News; 24 hours	22:35 Book Chosen; Reflections
	22:45 Sports Round-up
	23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup, reports opinion, analysis
18:30 The Breakfast Show	19:30 News, pop music, features, interviews, analysis
18:30 News, pop music, features, interviews, analysis	19:40 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters
17:00 News Roundup, reports, opinion, analysis	20:00 Special English: news
17:30 Outlook	20:15 Music USA (1 hour)
18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation"	21:00 VOA World Report
18:30 News Music USA	22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:30 Doha, Kuwait	6:45 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	7:00 Doha
9:00 Cairo (EA)	8:55 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ-GF)	8:00 Beirut
9:30 Baghdad	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:45 Damascus	8:50 Beirut, Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30 Beirut	10:30 Rome
11:25 Rawalpindi (BA)	11:00 New York
11:50 Kuwait (KAC)	11:30 Paris
12:00 Beirut (SDI)	12:00 Geneva, London
17:00 Athens, Athens	12:25 London (BA)
18:30 Cairo	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	13:00 Cairo
	15:45 Riyadh, Doha (RJ-GF)
	21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ-GF)

EMERGENCIES

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Al 'A' (24 hrs) (2461)	Cloned phone (56121)
Isa Abu Haydar (37153)	Jericho
Amman Al Halabouze (14601)	Oak
Zargu	Tadris
Barakat Al Shayweze (2461)	Verona (44584)
Pharmacies:	Khalid (62351)
Amman:	Najah (23039)
	Al Mahd (22038/27312)

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37099
Geuther Institute	41992
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24699
Hava Aron Centre	65195
Hausen Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41785
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	65011
Folklore Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 76111
Anti defence rescue	32491-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	59141
Najah (24 hrs) rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	31111, 37777
Airport information (AJIA)	55205
Jordan Television	73111
Radijo English Section	74124
Firehead, fire police	19
Fire headquarters	22690

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Haura Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Shu'bi Art Gallery	226-527
American Centre	552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-901
British Cultural Centre	333-594
Denish Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	333-592
French Cultural Centre	336-694
Kabbani Theatre	222-016
National Museum	114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
United Art Gallery	334-619
Zahara Public Library	111-318
West German Cultural Institute	226-965

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair)	223-887
Fire headquarters	91
Information	9597
Municipal water service	113-500

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Opposition takes charge in wake of Grenada coup

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, March 14 (R) -- White shirts and other improvised flags of surrender fluttered over this Caribbean island's police stations today after a dawn coup headed by leftist opposition leader Mr. Maurice Bishop.

Most of the cabinet ministers and members of ousted prime minister Sir Eric Gairy's secret police -- known as the mongoose gang -- were under arrest today. Mr. Bishop's new revolutionary government appeared to be firmly in control of the country.

In the capital armed men patrolled the streets last night as a curfew was clamped on the island. The airport was closed. Mr. Bishop, opponent of the Gairy government for 20 years, declared himself prime minister.

Yesterday's dawn coup, in which the radio station and army barracks were swiftly seized, came only a few hours after Sir Eric flew to New York for talks at the United Nations. Sir Eric had led Grenada for 30 years almost without interruption.

It was the first coup in the English-speaking Caribbean. The island gained its independence from Britain five years ago.

Mr. Bishop, a British-trained lawyer, leads the New Jewel movement which put forward the

bulletins. Mr. Bishop declined to say how many people were involved in the coup, but some sources said they believed as many as 7,000 men took part.

Emergency meeting

Caribbean foreign ministers are expected to meet in emergency session in Barbados today to discuss the implications of the coup.

Although ministers will almost certainly condemn the use of force to take over power in the Caribbean island, there seems little they can or will want to do to reverse the coup.

Sir Eric has warned against allowing the coup to succeed because it might spark off imitations elsewhere in the Caribbean.

With a number of vociferous and highly-organised extreme left-wing groups in the Caribbean, this thought is likely to be foremost in the foreign ministers' minds when they meet here.

The coup will also give added weight to recent discussions about a form of joint defence for Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The talks up to now have been concerned with protection of fisheries and steps to be taken against any mercenary attack following a threat of a foreign-mounted coup in Barbados.

None of the Caribbean governments has rushed to recognise Mr. Bishop's new administration, although there have been favourable reactions from left-wing organisations.

Sir Eric is one of the most controversial political figures in the Caribbean.

Sir Eric claimed that the coup was staged because United States intelligence agents were on the island seeking militants to whom illegal submarine guns had been shipped by Grenadians in the United States.

ALGIERS, March 14 (R) -- The bitter dispute between Algeria and Morocco over the Western Sahara region has flared up again with threats and accusations from all sides.

Morocco, reacting to the unremitting guerrilla actions of the Algerian-backed Polisario Front, has decided to set up a "defence council" and repeated its threat to exercise its "right of hot pursuit" against attackers.

Though Algeria is preoccupied with its internal power changeover after the death of President Houari Boumedienne last December, it was quick to respond with its usual warnings.

The Polisario, in turn, said it

New development in funds scandal

Ex-South African official says passport confiscated

PRETORIA, March 14 (R) -- General Hendrik Van den Bergh, former chief of the Bureau of State Security (BOSS) and a central figure in South Africa's big government scandal, said today police have confiscated his passport. There was no explanation for the move from police.

It was the latest twist in a growing scandal over the huge misuse of secret government funds by the now-disbanded Information Department, in which retired General Van den Bergh has been deeply implicated by a judicial inquiry.

The general said he was awakened at his home soon after midnight by General Carl Zietsman, former head of security police, and a police sergeant. They presented him with a letter from Interior Minister Alwyn Schlebusch demanding the immediate handing over of his passport and any other travel documents, he said.

General Van den Bergh flew to Paris last week for a secret meeting with Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, fugitive former chief of the Information Department. According to the general, Dr. Rhoodie had threatened to expose damaging government secrets unless his name was cleared. The government has already ordered withdrawal of Dr. Rhoodie's passport but has not yet been able to enforce the order.

The judicial inquiry, headed by Judge Rudolf Erasmus, suggested that criminal prosecution be considered against Dr. Rhoodie and others involved in the scandal. So far, however, no persons to appear in court have been editors and

reporters accused of contempt of the commission, which is still sitting, by publishing further disclosures.

But the Transvaal Province attorney-general refused to charge General Van den Bergh himself with contempt -- he had called the Erasmus Commission a farce -- saying the result could be damaging to the state.

The general last night denied reports that he was planning a further trip abroad to see Dr. Rhoodie.

Mr. Josias Van Zyl, a businessman who accompanied the general to his last meeting with Dr. Rhoodie, said his passport had also been seized by police early today. The government has now ordered the seizure of seven passports since the scandal erupted last year.

General Van den Bergh announced last week that he had persuaded Dr. Rhoodie not to sell to the press 41 tape recordings and a number of documents said to "blow the lid" off the information scandal. Mr. Van Zyl said that as part of the deal, he had taken Dr. Rhoodie on his staff as salesman for a new metal-curing process.

Despite this, the Rand Daily Mail and other newspapers have published lengthy interviews with Dr. Rhoodie. He claimed that former prime minister Mr. John Vorster -- now state president -- and members of the present cabinet were aware of the information Department "slush money" projects and tried to bush them up.

European Parliament debates Greece-EEC, aid to Turkey

STRASBOURG, France, March 14 (R) -- French communists in the European Parliament yesterday voiced strong opposition to the prospect of Greece joining the Common Market by 1980.

Communist member Mr. Jacques Eberhard said a survey showed that 52 per cent of EEC citizens lived in deprived conditions. "Can the Greeks really believe that what has been disastrous for the present members will be good for them? We believe these things will worsen if Greece becomes a member," he said.

Other political groups in the parliament spoke out in favour of a report from Italian socialist Mr. Giuseppe Amadei welcoming Greek membership.

Italian christian democrat Mr. Mario Schelba said that by joining the Community, Greece would reinforce freedom in Europe. Concern that its membership would make it harder for Turkey eventually to join was unjustified, he added.

For the socialist group, British parliamentarian Mr. Bob Edwards said that by its big trade deficit with the rest of Europe, Greece had already made a contribution to the Community.

In a separate "debate", parliamentarians spoke in favour of Turkey getting a better deal in its

association agreement with the EEC, backing a report on relations between the two sides from West German christian democrat, Mr. Jochen van Aerssen.

Mr. Hans-Edgar Jahn of West Germany said the recent rush of international aid to Turkey because of its huge economic problems showed that at last its importance was being recognised.

Turkey has criticised a draft negotiating document produced by the EEC Commission suggesting limited aid and concessions on tariffs and vocational training for Turkish workers in the Community.

Government was announced only last week. Informed diplomats believe that neither Algeria nor Morocco really want a war.

Observers in Rabat and Algiers feel Morocco's current belligerence is not a build-up to a showdown, but a new effort to prompt Algeria to open talks on the dispute, now in its fourth year.

The situation has been deteriorating recently for Morocco. At the last United Nations General Assembly, 88 countries voted for a resolution mentioning the Polisario and reiterating the Sahraui people's right to self-determination.

Last January, the Polisario won a considerable psychological victory when it forced the Moroccan authorities to acknowledge an attack on the south-Moroccan town of Tan-tan.

The attack caused little damage to the town, according to news-men who visited it recently and other reliable sources. They said the Polisario guerrillas suffered heavy losses during their retreat through Moroccan territory.

But it clearly forced Morocco's King Hassan to react. He first called on the new Algerian president, Mr. Benjedid Chadli, to open talks.

The only answer was in a message from the then foreign minister, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, which reiterated Algeria's support for the Sahraui cause and the Polisario Front.

The king went to Paris for talks with France's President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. But he apparently came back disappointed, if not angry.

Reliable sources in Rabat said the king asked the French president to mediate between Morocco and Algeria but was turned down.

Algeria has recently come out in support of the Polisario position and President Benjedid's last message to Mauritania leader Colonel Mustapha Ould Salek fully endorsed the Polisario criticism.

Some here speculate that King Hassan's new show of determination is designed to impress on Algeria the support he enjoys in his country, and the need to seek a way out of this protracted dispute.

It is believed the king, like the Algerian leaders, would prefer a political solution. But the two sides do not appear to have come any nearer to each other.

Algeria, for the time being, does not seem likely to heed Morocco's call. Beyond its well-published political principles, Algeria's thinking has long been that time is in favour of the Sahraui, and that Morocco will eventually give up.

The Polisario, who proclaimed a ceasefire in Mauritania only two days after the coup in Nouakchott, is now criticising the new leaders for not responding "concretely" to its peace move.

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World New Briefs

Eritrean delegation, Iran to hold talks

DAMASCUS, March 14 (R) -- A delegation representing Eritrean nationalist movement, the Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) left here today for a short visit to Tehran at the invitation of the Iranian Government. Delegation member Abdullah Suleiman, head of the Front's foreign relations, will cover cooperation between the Iranian and Eritrean revolution. ELF-RC is fighting for independence from Ethiopia in the territory.

Salisbury adds curfew to industrial area

SALISBURY, March 14 (R) -- Salisbury's industrial area fringe of the city centre, is being placed under overnight curfew next Sunday, police said today. The area of factories and warehouses covering about eight square kilometres includes the city station and oil depot, both of which have been attacked by guerrillas. A police spokesman said the curfew would be between seven p.m. and five a.m. Only authorised people and forces would be allowed in the area at that time. An area was liable to be shot. Ninety per cent of Rhodesia is a martial law, virtually the whole country outside Salisbury. Main towns are under curfew. The Rhodesian security forces mounting a major campaign to prevent interference by guerrillas in next month's general election.

Japan informed of cutbacks by oil supply

TOKYO, March 14 (R) -- Three major oil companies have Japan, which imports virtually its entire requirement of oil, been informed of cutbacks in oil supply, trade sources said yesterday. They said Exxon, National Petroleum Corporation and the Shell group had all been informed of impending cuts. Gulf Oil planned to cut by 25 per cent for three months beginning on April 1. Shell group said it would impose a 15 per cent cut, but gave

Afghanistan-Pakistan drug problem still

MANILA, March 14 (R) -- The head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration said yesterday that Afghanistan and Pakistan causing international concern as sources of opium and heroin. Two countries were becoming more significant in terms of production than the notorious "golden triangle" area of Thailand and Laos, administration chief Mr. Peter Bessis press conference. He was speaking after attending the 12-nation drug enforcement conference in Manila. Mr. Bessis said the two countries seemed to be aware of the problem and take measures to remedy the situation.

U.S. Congress endorses Carter's Taiwan

WASHINGTON, March 14 (R) -- Congress has today endorsed President Carter's plan to handle U.S. relations with Taiwan on an unofficial basis following diplomatic recognition of China. But in approving bills setting up the new U.S.-Taiwan relationship, it added strong language on Taiwan's future. It pledged to continue to supply defensive arms. President Carter said such language was not necessary. But its inclusion drew broad support and led to last night's final legislation of 90-6 in the Senate and 345-55 in the House. Although the two bills are essentially similar, differences in language must be reconciled by a Senate conference committee before a final version can be sent to the president. The action clears the way for the United States to handle trade and other relations in the absence of an embassy. Relations will be handled by a similar body in the United States.

Supply craft docks with orbiting satellite

MOSCOW, March 14 (R) -- An unmanned cargo spacecraft docked with the orbiting Soviet space station Salyut-6 today, Radio reported. The space freighter, called Progress-7, fuel, equipment and supplies for Salyut-6. Vladimir Valery Ryumin, it said. The two crewmen, who have been on board Salyut-6 for over two weeks, kept a check on the docking operation. Supplies taken up by Progress craft will be used by Salyut-6 to extend considerably the period the station. All the signs are that the present crew are in long stay in space.

Chinese province intro rewards for 1-child fam

PEKING, March 14 (R) -- China's most populous province, Sichuan (Szechwan), has introduced a series of financial inducements to encourage couples to have only one child.

The New China News Agency said the measures, put into effect on March 1 for an unspecified trial period, provided for working parents with one child, who guaranteed not to have a second, to be paid five yuan (\$3) a month until the child reached 14 years.

They would also receive the same living space as a family of four and the child would have priority of admission to schools and factory jobs.

One-child peasant families would receive money equal to three work-days each month until the child is 14, with the child receiving an adult grain ration and counting as 1.5 people in the distribution of private farming plots.

Sichuan, in central China, has ten per cent of the country's population, its richest agricultural province, with a population of 80 million, is believed foreign experts to be the most fertile.

Chinese leaders called for economic reforms to encourage large families to encourage growth, with per cent by 1980.

Some reports have been signed next week. PLO Representative Tarazi told a report, he no peace without the Palestine quest of the problem, that the PLO will fight against Israel.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister reiterated his country's commitment to resolutions of Arab summit conferences including the Baghdad meeting.

At the United Nations, the only Arab member of the Security Council and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization predicted yesterday that

She all but defies gravity

By Nick Kotch

FORMIA, Italy -- "If someone had said to me, when I started at 12 years old, that one day I would jump over a bar 2.01 metres above the ground, I'd have laughed at them," Ms. Sara Simeoni told Reuters at her Mediterranean training camp here.

"I don't know how long my record will stand and I don't really care. I'm only concerned with my next ambition which is winning my first Olympic gold in Moscow next year -- at whatever height."

And how high will that be? "Well, it's just speculation but I think whoever wins will have to do 2.05. When I saw the Russian, Yashchenko, lift the men's record to 2.35, I realised there were no limits."

It was in the northern Italian city of Brescia, on August 4, 1978, that Ms. Simeoni broke the crucial two-metre barrier in a minor match against Poland.

Women jumpers had been threatening to achieve the feat for some months, particularly Ms. Simeoni's arch but friendly rival Ms. Rosi Ackermann of East Germany who had just reached 2.00 metres.

But it is a rainy night in Prague, a few weeks after her historic jump, that Ms. Simeoni remembers as quite literally the high point of her career.

In a sudden-death eliminator for the European Championships gold medal, she equalled her own record and then watched as Ms. Ackermann's trailing left leg just caught the bar at the same height.

Overnight, the gold medal turned Ms. Simeoni into Italy's most famous athlete.

"Everybody at home in Italy said they couldn't watch the television because the pressure was so unbearable," she recalled, her expressive and fine-boned face breaking into a smile.

When she was a little girl in the Romeo and Juliet city of Verona, Ms. Sara Simeoni dreamed only of ballet and flying across the stage into the waiting arms of Rudolf Nureyev. Her dream faded as she grew taller and taller, but the idea of leaping, soaring through the air never left her. Now, at 26, Ms. Simeoni is the world high jump record holder. She can leap higher than any other woman in the world, higher than any ballerina, higher than the average front door.

"But I don't feel pressure. I never have, it just makes me want to win even more. In Prague, I never thought I was going to lose."

The worst pressure, she says, has come from instant fame that greeted her triumph. Italy's passionate sporting fans may treat second-raters like champions, but they turn genuine top athletes into almost divine beings.

"It's terrible. I'm virtually a prisoner here. If I go in the street, anywhere, there's always a crowd. People stop me and stare, they shake my hand, they want autographs and pictures of me with their children. I just don't go out."

But there are compensations. Like the informal deal with Fiat that lets her drive around in a brand-new 132 diesel saloon, and offers the prospect of a public relations job when her jumping days are over.

And always by her side, ready with advice, encouragement and

often criticism, stands the tall figure of her fiancé and trainer, Mr. Ermine Azzaro.

A former high-jumper himself, he has guided Ms. Simeoni's career ever since 1971 when she decided to stop being just a good athlete and set out on the long road to becoming the best.

A few weeks after she arrived at the national athletic centre here, near Naples, she passed a personal test-crossing the bar at her own height of 1.77 metres.

Earlier, she had been among the first Italians to adopt the backward "flop" style unveiled by American Dick Fosbury at the 1968 Mexico Olympics.

She remembers the agonising hours spent getting the method right: the tense rocking on the heels, the high-stepping approach run, and then the spring-heeled launch from almost under the bar.

"I've got a little tendon trouble at the moment, so my training is just running and exercises."

"But when I jump in training I never push myself. I know I can do 1.95 any time I want, but records are made in competition. When I go to Moscow next summer I won't know what I'm capable of jumping, and not will the others."

Formia, with its dry and sunny climate -- it hasn't snowed since 1906 -- is her base for two-thirds of the year.

But she says she gets bored easily and likes to train abroad whenever possible. In January she went to Jamaica with a party of Italy's best young athletes and with Mr. Azzaro, who trains all the top high-jumpers.

Most of March will be spent in California training at San Diego and San Jose Universities. After a brief visit home, Ms. Simeoni hopes to take part in international meetings in Cuba and Jamaica next May.

"The whole programme is geared for Moscow," she explained as she enjoyed one of her small daily cigarette rations. "Personally, winning an Olympic gold is my ambition, but as an Italian I want to do well in the European Cup next August in Turin -- the first time it's been staged here."

Ms. Simeoni's achievement has set an example for thousands of Italian girls. Like 15-year-old Alessandra Fossati of Milan who cleared the world-class height of 1.86 in February.

"Sandra could be world champion one day," predicted Ms. Simeoni. "She has the determination and the talent."

People in Italy always say "Oh, what chance have we got against the state athletes of East Europe and the universities in America?" That attitude makes me really angry. They're not extraordinary creatures, and they can be beaten if you train and train and want to win."

REUTER

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EXHIBITION
KLING: The exhibition, marking 50 years of the work of the French Cultural Center, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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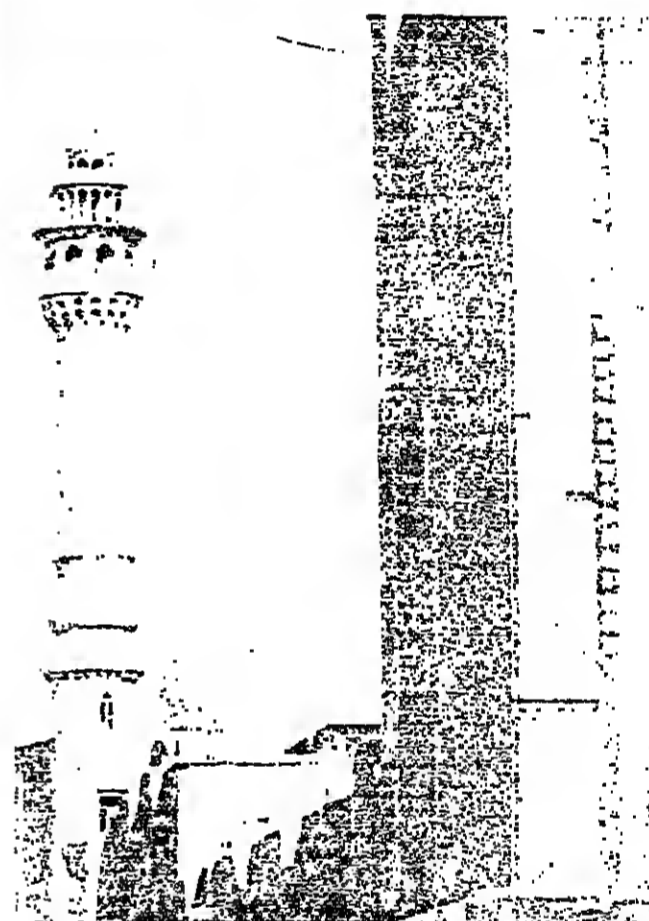


Mullahs wield the power. (Photo by Gamma)

A sea of heads and outstretched arms surround Alawin school as crowds surge for a view of Khomeini at his Tehran base before his return to Qom



Khomeini pictures flutter like flags across the streets and crowds gather round the now empty ambulance in which Ayatollah Khomeini made his entrance into Qom last month.



The minaret of the shrine of Fatima, daughter of Ja'afar Ibn Hussein Ibn Abi Taleb, stands in splendid contrast to high-rise buildings in the holy city of Qōm. The dome of the mosque is covered with gold.



One of the many churches in Tehran left untouched by the revolution: The Assyrian Church in Tehran where worshippers file in great numbers on Fridays and Sundays.

A young boy injured during the revolution shows a 20-rial note bearing a picture of the Ayatollah Khomeini. These notes were printed during the revolution as a symbol of support for the Ayatollah.



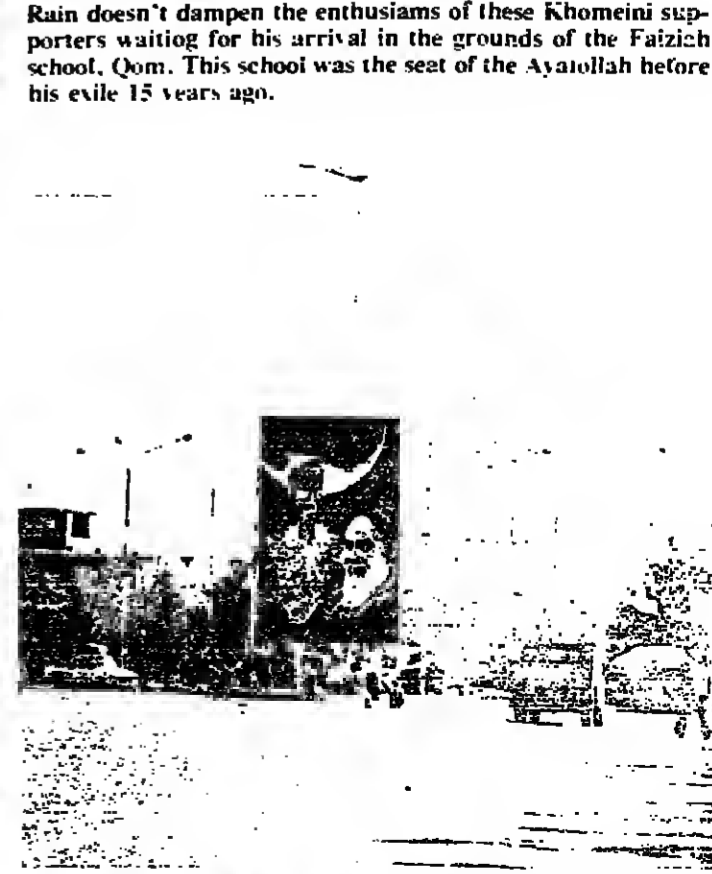
The burnt-out shell of a bank owned by a Bahai is this a warning for the fate of religious minorities under the new regime?



Rain doesn't dampen the enthusiasms of these Khomeini supporters waiting for his arrival in the grounds of the Faizich school, Qom. This school was the seat of the Ayatollah before his exile 15 years ago.



Crowds in Oom demonstrate in support of Khomeini while awaiting his arrival



A poster representing Ayatollah Khomeini and a copy of the Koran greets visitors on the road into Qom.



The herd of red deer on the Rahoy estate in Scotland, where a commercial deer farm has been established.



Mike Alexander feeds the herd at Rahoy Deer Farm in the Scottish Highlands, where he is farm manager.

A new economical source of meat?

by Ray Perman

LONDON — A novel experiment being carried out in the Highlands of Scotland could lead to a new type of farming with immense potential for areas with poor land and inhospitable climate.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board, an agency set up and financed by the British Government to improve the economy of the sparsely populated north and west of Scotland, is attempting for the first time to farm deer on a commercial scale.

The appeal of the venture is obvious. Red deer are native to the mountains of the area and run wild in large herds. They can survive the coldest winters and can pick a living from the meanest vegetation, eating bracken and heather where there is no grass and grazing where even sheep

would starve.

Yet red deer meat is rich and highly valued. It now commands prices above those for top quality beef in both British and other European markets.

The combination of those two factors makes the prospect of deer farming attractive for areas such as the Scottish Highlands where much land is at present unproductive. But the Highlands board recognises that many problems have to be solved before the experiment can be recommended to private landowners.

It decided in March 1977 to buy the Rahoy estate on the Atlantic coast of Scotland to set up a commercial deer farm. The purpose is two-fold — to carry out in practice what up to now has mostly been theory; and secondly, if the experiment proves a success, to build up a herd which can supply breeding

hinds to other farms wanting to begin raising deer.

Rahoy is typical of many Scottish estates. Although there are some grassy fields on the low land around Loch Teacuis, a long, narrow sea inlet, most of the estate's 1,540 hectares is hill land which is badly drained and has only patches of grass among rocks and heather.

Until 1974 the estate was farmed for sheep and cattle but its poor quality and remoteness from markets made it uneconomic. The Highlands board brought it for £275,000 and has so far spent another £80,000 on improving and adapting buildings, draining and reseeded the lower slopes and erecting 2 metre high deer fences. Over the next five years another £180,000 will be spent.

The initial breeding stock has been built up from calves supplied

by private landowners from all over Scotland — including Britain's Royal Family, which has a large Highland estate at Balmoral. The animals have to be caught on the hills within a few days of birth so that they can be domesticated.

Over the past two summers 170 deer have been caught and reared by hand in the farm buildings at Rahoy, but the target is to build up a herd of between 500 and 600. Calves are weaned at about three months and then kept on lower ground and given supplementary feed to see them safely through their first winter.

By the age of 15 months they should reach a live weight of 65 to 70 kilograms. Stags would be slaughtered for meat at this age, but the hinds be kept for breeding and should produce one calf each year.

Mr. Michael Alexander, the

professional farm manager chosen by the Highlands board to run the project, believes that it will be five years before any conclusions can be reached.

"I would like to do it faster, but the deer will not let me," he says. "We just do not know what detailed problems are going to be raised in managing a herd 500 strong in farming conditions."

Among the answers he will be looking for are the numbers of animals that a given area of land can support (as compared with the numbers of sheep or cattle), the feeding requirements of adult hinds to keep them in peak condition for regular calving, the best time for weaning calves, the best types of supplementary feeds and the best way of confining and handling the deer.

Deer farming is practised on a commercial scale in only one other

country, New Zealand. But conditions there are very different and the animals are kept on good land which could as easily support other types of livestock. They are slaughtered for meat, but a valuable byproduct is the velvet from the antlers of immature deer, which is removed surgically and exported to Japan and other Far East markets to be used as a flavouring.

The Highlands board intends to build its own slaughterhouse at Rahoy, which will overcome one of the main problems of killing deer for human consumption. At present most deer killed in Scotland are shot, usually by sportsmen after hours of stalking them across remote hills and mountains. And by the time they are brought down to farms or villages the carcasses are too old to comply with the strict regulations governing

the sale of meat for human consumption in European Community countries.

If the Rahoy experiment proves successful venison will be available on the market in much larger quantities. And the Highlands board recognises that this could have an effect on the price of the meat — as could other factors, such as the taste of domestically bred deer compared with the wild variety.

To try to predict any changes a study team from Stirling University, Scotland, is to look at the potential market for venison, particularly in West Germany which at present takes most of the deer carcasses exported from Scotland. The Germans like the strong taste of wild venison, but it is not yet known whether they will also pay for the milder flavour of deer that is partly fed on normal animal

feeds. With less than ten Rahoy seven years far completed it is to draw any conclusions. Highlands board is yet whether it believes has been just.

Before it can expect farming widely in Scotland it will have the scepticism of far vance, the British Government should subsidise deer in the way the livestock.

At present no claimed to offset the cost of enclosing the high enough to from jumping out, it land used for deer, other work needed. (London Press Ser-

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Brazil inaugurates new president amid hopes for reforms

BRASILIA, March 15 (R) -- General Joao Baptista Figueiredo becomes Brazil's new president today, promising to usher in a new era of democratic freedom.

The 61-year-old cavalry officer took over from General Ernesto Geisel, who initiated cautious political reforms aimed at eventually restoring civilian rule in this nation of 115 million people after 15 years of right-wing military government.

On the eve of his inauguration, however, the country was trou-

bled by serious strikes that reflected the economic problems facing the new head of state.

In the key Sao Paulo industrial belt, more than 200,000 metal workers were striking for higher pay as were 82,000 teachers in government schools in Rio de Janeiro state.

General Figueiredo has prom-

ised to combat inflation, now running at an annual rate of more than 40 per cent, and reduce the gulf between Brazil's rich and poor.

General Figueiredo, until a year ago Brazil's intelligence chief, has pledged to continue cautious political reforms and pave the way for the return of democratic institutions.

These were wiped out in 15 years of military rule that followed the ouster of Mr. Joao Goulart's left-leaning government.

Ostensibly the military took power to end widespread corruption and the takeover was widely supported, especially since the new rulers promised to maintain democratic institutions.

But these were gradually eroded over the years as the regime adopted repressive measures to combat an upsurge of extreme left-wing violence.

At the beginning of their terms, General Figueiredo's four military predecessors promised that civilian rule would be restored, but all failed to keep their word.

Outgoing President Geisel, however, has introduced important political reforms and allowed such a degree of freedom that hopes are higher than ever that the military may withdraw from power.

Even his most outspoken critics grudgingly admit that the political situation is better than when the 70-year-old president took office five years ago.

One of President Geisel's most notable achievements has been abolition of the hated Institutional Act, which gave the president virtual dictatorial powers allowing him to close congress, rule by decree and deprive politicians of their rights.

Other much-applauded reforms included lifting press censorship and ending torture of political prisoners by military police.

But General Geisel has never hesitated to use his considerable powers when the government or its policies are threatened.

In 1977, when the only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), appeared likely to make sweeping gains in future elections, President Geisel simply altered the constitution on voting rules to ensure that the pro-government National Renewal Alliance (Arena) would control the state governorships and congress.

Defending the role of the individual, the pope asserted that "mankind cannot become the slave of things, the slave of economic systems, the slave of production...A purely materialistic civilisation condemns man to such a slavery."

The Pope spoke optimistically about the state of the Roman Catholic Church, which has been shaken by disagreements between "Progressives" and "conservatives."

He placed himself squarely behind the reforms of the 1962-65 Vatican Ecumenical Council and asserted that despite internal difficulties and tensions the church "is now more united in the fellowship of service..."

He reaffirmed his advocacy of collegial, or more democratic, church government with the Pope aided by his Synod of Bishops and local churches associated with local synods.

S. Africa: Former official said to have details of political payoffs

JOHANNESBURG, March 15 (R) -- Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, a key figure in South Africa's "shush money" scandal, has details of bribes paid to top politicians in Africa, the West and perhaps even the West, according to an interview published today.

In the interview, with the magazine Financial Mail, South African businessman Mr. Josias Van Zyl said the information held by Dr. Rhoodie would make the Lockheed aircraft scandal "look like a Sunday school picnic."

Mr. Van Zyl was involved with General Hendrik Van den Bergh, retired head of the South African Bureau for State Security, in a trip to Paris last week to meet Dr. Rhoodie, who headed the government's non-disbanded Information Department.

They said they had persuaded him not to disclose what he knew offering him a job promoting a steel-cutting process developed by Mr. Van Zyl's company.

But yesterday both General Van den Bergh and Mr. Van Zyl -- who insisted their Paris trip had no government backing -- had their passports seized by security police.

Mr. Van Zyl told the Financial Mail he was afraid the deal with Dr. Rhoodie might now fall through because he could not travel overseas to finalise it.

"The only conclusion I can come to is that Dr. Rhoodie is going to implicate a number of people throughout the Western world and elsewhere," he said. "He might get a staggering amount of money for that information. But is he going to take the risk of having his head blown off for a fat bank

account?" Without elaborating, Mr. Van Zyl said the most worrying material possessed by Dr. Rhoodie was related to psychological warfare affecting South Africa and its "international friends." He added: "Bribes form part of it, but they aren't necessarily the key. I have seen staggering things."

Dr. Rhoodie exited himself from South Africa last November -- just before a judicial commission published findings of a probe into suspected misuse of funds by his department.

The commission's report said Dr. Rhoodie, whose department had charge of South African propaganda, was deeply involved in the scandal along with General Van den Bergh and former Information Minister Connie Mulder.

In a series of newspaper interviews published here, Dr. Rhoodie has said the entire cabinet knew about his department's secret projects -- a claim denied by Premier Pieter Botha and ministers who were named.

Dr. Rhoodie was quoted in the Rand Daily Mail today as saying one of his missions while he headed the department was to try to see the late Pope Paul in an attempt to stop the Roman Catholic Church "interfering" in South African politics.

He said he failed to meet the Pope, who was already ill, but had "a long session with the Vatican secretary of state."

Dr. Rhoodie said the secretary of state agreed it was not church policy to get involved in local politics. But he said that the situation in South Africa was different; and it was hard to draw a line between politics and social responsibility.

Grenada's new leader focuses on winning international recognition

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, March 15 (R) -- Grenada's new revolutionary government has begun concentrating on winning international recognition, especially from the Non-Aligned movement, after a one-day coup which swept opposition leader Mr. Maurice Bishop to power.

Mr. Bishop, who quickly promised fresh elections, has already telephoned most Caribbean leaders to explain the circumstances of the left-wing coup that overthrew Premier Sir Eric Gairy on Tuesday and to assure them of Grenada's support for Caribbean unity.

A representative of Mr. Bishop will fly to Barbados today for talks with Caribbean leaders meeting there to discuss the implications of the lightning coup. The ministers have already called for an early return to constitutional government in Grenada.

Another representative went to New York yesterday to contact Third World U.N. members in an effort to win support for the takeover.

Mr. Bishop has promised to announce his government within

the next few days. He said taking over the machinery of government on the island and maintaining law and order pending new elections should not be a problem.

Mr. Bishop, who said the last resistors to the coup surrendered late on Tuesday, staged his revolution with almost no bloodshed.

But the 34-year-old lawyer has warned against any attempt at violence towards the new administration.

Ousted premier Sir Eric was in New York at the time of the coup on routine United Nations business. His wife Cynthia, who was a government minister, and his daughter are still in Grenada, Mr. Bishop said they were at home and had not been arrested along with other ministers of the Gairy administration.

Mr. Bishop denied he had any outside help in the coup. "We have received absolutely no backing or financial or material help... from any foreign government. Reports that we are getting assistance from Cuba are slanderous."

Yesterday, Canada turned down a request by Sir Eric for help. An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said Canadian policy was not to supply military equipment to areas where hostilities exist or might occur.

U.N. declares massacre of Armenians to be genocide

GENEVA, March 15 (R) -- The United Nations Human Rights Commission overruled objections by Turkey and Pakistan yesterday to declare the massacre of Armenians in 1915 and 1918 as genocide.

The commission accepted a report which said that the killings, carried out during the rule of the former Ottoman Empire, were the first case of genocide in recent history.

In the past the commission had dropped all reference to the massacres in which between 1.2 million and 1.6 million Armenians died according to Armenian emigre sources in Europe.

The Turkish Government argued that the killings in what is now Turkey's Anatolian Province were not genocide as ethnic Turks were among the dead.

Pakistan argued that retaining the paragraph about Armenian genocide, far from bringing back to life those who had died, would instead strain political relations between states.

But Australia, Austria, Cyprus, France and the United States insisted that it was historically correct to do so, and Commission Chairman Yvon Beaulne of Canada said he had received many letters urging that the reference to Armenian genocide be retained.

Armenian separatist groups protesting about deletion of the reference in the past have claimed responsibility for two bomb attacks against Turkish property in Geneva during the last four months.

World News Briefs

India, USSR aim joint statement at China

NEW DELHI, India, March 15 (R) -- India and the Soviet Union today called, in a joint statement issued at the close of Soviet Foreign Minister Alexei Kosygin's six-day stay in this country, for the "immediate unconditional and total withdrawal" of Chinese forces from Nam. Both sides also agreed to make efforts in the "strengthening peace" in Asia, while not mentioning a proposed collective security system for the region. External Minister A.B. Vajpayee said the issue was not raised during Kosygin's visit. Also omitted from joint statement was any mention of Vietnamese-backed invasion of Cambodia. The new Phnom Penh regime has been recognised by the Soviets, but the Indians were critical of the takeover, have put off normalising relations with new leadership. Both Moscow and New Delhi had earlier denounced the Chinese attack, which occurred during Mr. Vajpayee's February visit to China, causing him to cut his trip short.

Japan proposes new energy-saving program
TOKYO, March 15 (R) -- Japan today tightened its energy conservation measures, calling for shorter television broadcasting early closing of bars and night clubs, and the closing of petrol on Sundays and holidays, a government spokesman said. The measures, adopted by a ministerial council and expected to be up tomorrow by the cabinet, also require government offices to summer air conditioning and cut by 20 per cent the use of cars. The programme will help Japan to save at least 94.5 barrels of oil, about five per cent of annual consumption, in a recent International Energy Agency (IEA) decision in Paris. IEA agreement follows cuts in oil supplies from Iran and decided several leading oil suppliers to reduce shipments. The programme, similar to measures adopted after the 1973 oil crisis, not mandatory, except for government officials, who have been asked to use cars sparingly.

Shah's eldest son joins family in Morocco
RABAT, March 15 (R) -- The Shah of Iran's eldest son, 18-year-old Prince Reza Pahlavi, has arrived in Morocco from the United States to join his parents, an Iranian source said in Rabat yesterday. The source denied that the prince had come to Morocco because his father was seriously ill. Iranian sources here have said the Shah has been suffering from blood circulation problems. Prince Reza was groomed from early childhood to take over the throne. The Shah was forced to abandon in January, completed his pilot's at the Reese air base in Lubbock, Texas last week. The Shah's Empress Farah have been in Morocco since January 22, staying at the Dar es Salaam palace on the outskirts of the capital. The Shah placed at the Shah's disposal by King Hassan. The Shah's youngest children are also staying with him.

Muhammad Ali intends to keep them goes
SYDNEY, March 15 (R) -- Three-times world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali today continued to keep the world wondering whether he was going to retire from boxing. "I have until Saturday either announce my retirement or announce a title defence," said after arriving from the United States for his exhibition fight Jimmy Ellis and Joe Bugner here on Sunday. "I might do it later to keep the whole world guessing," the champion said. Ali estimated that, at 37, he had earned over \$50 million boxing. "When I do retire," he said, "I plan a world-wide tour to help the poor." Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev, Ulfat President Jimmy Carter and evangelists Billy Graham, Ali said, had promised to help, Mr. Ali said. But the only other questions about his future by saying he could continue money from exhibition bouts for another ten years. He has his hotel in a motorcade with a police escort.

World negotiators begin sea-law talks

GENEVA, March 15 (R) -- Negotiators from about 160 countries will start sea-law talks on Monday in another attempt to draw up rules on everything from territorial waters to the mining of the world's rich sea beds. The six-week session will be the eighth time the delegates have met since the start of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in 1974.

But looming over them this time is the prospect that the United States will pass a congressional bill of its own to protect American seabed mining interests.

Among the prizes at stake are billions of tonnes of manganese, copper, cobalt and nickel ores which lie in potato-sized nodules on the ocean floor, outside present regional jurisdictions.

All these minerals are expected to be in short supply by the end of the century. But the negotiators have so far failed to agree on how to share out power in a seabed authority between mining states, ore-producing and ore-consuming states, and developing countries.

The chief American delegate, Mr. Elliott Richardson, told the U.S. Congress last month he was encouraged by signs of a "growing understanding by developing countries of the economic realities of seabed mining."

But he added: "The conference is increasingly aware that seabed mining will occur in due course, with or without a treaty."

The Americans -- who are almost the only nation with the technology and know-how to exploit the seabeds for the minerals -- have reason to be impatient. The U.S. House of Representatives Marine and Fisheries Committee chairman, Mr. John Murphy, has estimated that 85 per cent of the minerals concerned are now imported "from countries in hostile or potentially hostile areas."

Announcing that a bill would be introduced in Congress shortly to protect American mining interests, he said similar legislation would have been enacted last year "except for a last-minute tie-up in the Senate."

But some delegates feel the importance of seabed mining is being unduly emphasised. Mr. Bernardino Zuleta, Colombian secretary general at the talks, accused private interests of trying to give the impression that mining was the only issue at the conference.

He said that without mining companies leading the way to the conference, "And are not willing to do it."

Mr. Zuleta said a "dramatic session of the conference" was taking place, which together with 80 of the delegates, would enable them to go straight to the point without procedural delays.

Putting waste heat to work

By Brian Groom

LONDON -- A considerable number of eels from Britain have recently been finding their way on to the dinner tables of the Low Countries. Nothing remarkable about that, it might be said, but those eels -- along with tomatoes and oysters and experimental turbot, sole, prawns, cucumbers, peppers and possibly cress -- have in some parts of the world been grown with the help of reject heat from power stations.

The developments have been met in the British press with wry wit and comments about "coal-powered tomatoes", "nuclear cucumbers" and, inevitably, the "electric eel".

However, schemes being operated in Britain, France, North America and behind the Iron Curtain could be crucial to the survival of non-essential parts of the developed world's varied diet when the much talked-of energy crisis finally comes.

Around four per cent of a developed country's energy is used in agriculture, if it is in a temperate zone, to produce in Britain's case just over half the nation's food supply. It does not take much foresight to see that such non-essentials as the glasshouse industry would go to the wall if the use of fossil fuels was limited.

Countries learn from each other. Britain's Express Dairies has just begun a project at Drax power station, in Yorkshire. Mr. Tony Good, the company's chief executive, said: "In Eastern bloc countries, they have 500-acre glasshouse farms using waste hot water from industrial concerns. It occurred to us that we could do the same here."

In Romania, for instance massive glasshouse collectives are sited next to the place of power generation. Hungary is planning dry cooling systems for power stations which will link with glasshouses.

The crucial difference is that this is not reject heat. The glass-

houses are part of integrated industrial systems, with factories built alongside power plants, and dry heat provides temperatures of 120 degrees centigrade -- a far cry from the lukewarm waste heat from recycled cooling water used elsewhere.

The West has one much-publicised similar scheme in the British county of Hereford, where a 15-megawatt power station is being built next to H.P. Bulmer's cider-making plant and the Sun Valley poultry processing unit. The companies will buy the entire output of waste heat for use in processing apples and chickens.

A British Government-sponsored working party has been investigating the prospects for combining heat and power on a larger scale, but the difficulties in countries which lack overall economic planning are immense. Smallish power stations are essential to schemes like this, but Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board is loath to abandon its philosophy of building 2,000-

As fuel costs threaten to rise again, researchers are looking at ways of exploiting waste heat from power stations, other industrial plants and natural sources. Their findings may influence our diet in a few years' time.

megawatt stations away from population centres.

Most successful Western food production schemes use power station cooling water, which has a low temperature but is dependable -- and will last as long as countries generate power.

During a British power work-to-rule at the end of 1977, the press got the idea that eels were dying of the cold. In fact, they simply stopped growing since the purpose of the heat is to fatten them for early sale.

Fish farming by this method, however, may have only limited prospects. For one thing, the capital costs are high and the profits a long time in coming. For another, fish farms can use only the small "bleed-off" (water removed daily from the cooling system) because of the nitrogen created by the fish. But new schemes are progressing.

Agricultural uses are the most popular. In the United States, the Northern States Power Company has a well-advanced glasshouse scheme at Minneapolis, where

experiments in growing the usual crops are carried out. There is another scheme in Alabama.

In France, use is being made of Electricite de France nuclear power stations, particularly at St-Laurent des Eaux and at Cadarache. One problem with the French schemes is that they have been using electric heat pumps, which goes a good way to nullifying waste heat as an energy cost-saver.

Experiments in alternative energy sources are going ahead in many countries. Geothermal energy is used to heat glasshouses in New Zealand, and heats the whole of Iceland's glasshouse industry. It is at an earlier stage of development in northern France and southern Britain.

In Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kentucky in the U.S., work is progressing on the use of stored solar heat, though the Ohio project did not achieve the required temperature. The problem with solar energy is that most of it is available when it is least

needed.

Power stations are not the only wasters of heat. At Oldmeldrum in Scotland, spare heat from the condensers on whisky stills is used.

In Saskatoon, Canada, greenhouses are being built next to gas pumping stations, with heating pumps driven by the exhaust from gas turbines.

None of the ideas seems as serviceable as power station waste heat, however. Even then, much of the impetus is coming from researchers in the field, rather than from government or the glasshouse industry itself, which seems to need dire economic necessity to force it into radical change, despite the potential savings. Energy accounts for 24-25 per cent of glasshouse costs.

"I find that a very narrow view. We ought to be developing now for when industry needs it," says Mr. G.F. Sheard, former deputy director of Britain's Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, citing as an example the radical Dutch success in relocating large parts of the glasshouse industry round the Hague.

Time may be shorter than the industry thinks before many luxury, non-essential and out-of-season foods on the developed countries' menus disappear into the coming energy gap.

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